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bring these men back to North Dakota near election time as they did last June. I am talking about a department of the state government. Come on Frazier, come on Townley, the courts are open. Arrest me if it isn't true!"

The Liar Law, passed by the League legislature, provided a penalty of one year in the penitentiary for any state official guilty of publishing false statements with reference to any state department, institution or industry. This law was frankly aimed at Mr. Langer and two other officials whose defection was crippling the League.

Langer's book is a ringing defiance of this law. "I have wilfully published this book in every county in the State," he says. "I challenge arrest. . . . And if I am not convicted, it will be conclusive proof to the thousands of farmers in North Dakota that what I say in this book is the truth. . . . I say to these men—all of them—come on. The time for calling names is at an end. The time for action is here."

JAMES E. BOYLE

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Trade and Navigation between Spain and the Indies. BY CLARENCE HENRY HARING. Harvard University Press.

"It is a description of the trade and navigation between Spain and the New World, of the commerce which made possible the creation of this Spanish-American civilization . . ." that the author attempts to present in this monograph. The approach to the subject is made from the point of view of one interested in the specific facts of the commercial development, and accordingly, the student who is interested in the details of the development of Spanish colonial schemes will find much to interest him.

The book is divided into two parts. The first deals largely with the organization of the colonial trade, the administrative machinery developed for its control, the nature of the Spanish governmental monopoly, and the effects of that monopoly on American and Spanish commercial developments. The second part of the book deals with navigation: the character of sixteenth century navigation, and the state of nautical science, interesting lights being furnished on early navigators, corsairs, and freebooters. The author does not deal—and this is probably to be regretted—with the larger aspects of the American colonial development. The circumstances and events of that development produced profound changes in the then existent commercial situation, changes which were not without their effect on subsequent political and social history. This aspect of the development, however, is not treated. But within the limits which the author has set, the student in the field will

find a considerable amount of valuable material. He will also find the author's carefully annotated bibliography, containing as it does a large list of references in English, Spanish, German, and French, very useful.

The Influence of Oversea Expansion on England to 1700. By JAMES E. GILLESPIE. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. XCI, No. 1.

The book is an attempted statement of the far-reaching consequences for English life of the European expansion of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. "Just as the work of expansion into America, Asia, Africa, and other parts of the earth carried with it European ideas, institutions and commodities to be implanted in new environments, so too it brought back ideas, institutions and commodities, derived from contact with non-European lands and peoples, which affected European life and thought to a greater or less degree." Just what the effects were for English life—social, economic, and intellectual—is the subject-matter of this interesting treatise.

The discoveries of the sixteenth century produced a profound change in the course of European development. The stir and activity that had been aroused by the forces of the Renaissance received an added impetus. In all phases of life new and unexpected changes began to take place. It is the nature of those changes that the author describes in this book.

The topics dealt with include a wide variety: the changes in manners and customs; in commerce, industry, and finance; in morals and religion; in thought, in literature, and in art. But because the field dealt with is so extensive and the changes so far-reaching, there has been little opportunity to do much more than tabulate and enumerate the many changes, there has been little attempt at a critical analysis and estimate of the results. Nevertheless, one will find the book a very interesting synthetic statement concerning a period which in the past has been but diffusely treated.